

## SENATOR DANIEL ON DEMOCRATIC ISSUE

Deals With Battle Cry Which  
Points the Way to  
Victory.

ANSWERS HARPER'S WEEKLY

Virginia Statesman Ably Dis-  
cusses Situation—No Candi-  
date Himself.

Writing to Harper's Weekly, Sena-  
tor Daniel says:

You ask me to answer a question. I make the effort to do so with diffidence, for I do not possess myself as any Moses to lead the people out of the wilderness. Yet I am one of the people, and if I have a conviction, I am so constituted that I am apt to state it. Democracy is generally too diffusive, and has often had too much platform and tried too hard to please everybody. Few realize that it is easier to say too much than too little. Washington spoke little, but did much. Jefferson spoke scarcely at all, but he did much also. Neither Madison nor Monroe was a great speaker, but they shaped systems and events. What we need, as I think, is a common-sense, plain, straightforward Democratic platform, which will stop when it gets through. If the Democratic convention of 1908 goes Democratic, it is not unlikely that the country may also go Democratic. If the convention disintegrates itself in perfunctory, the voters will be likely to act accordingly, and go in all directions.

Now, as to your question, "What should be the purpose upon which the Democratic campaign should be based?" I venture to answer. The purpose of getting together the voters of the United States to assert the plain and simple Democratic creed that this is a government of the people; that the highest and plainest duty of government is to secure to the people equal rights, and to oppose all monopolies and special privileges.

The tariff, transportation, the trusts, and centralization are the subjects of public interest and consideration. We need no new legislation and no new Constitution of strained construction. Those who seek to invent new issues and new versions of the Constitution perplex and divert the minds of the people from substantial issues and just views that exist. It is principles and not "isms" that Democrats stand for, and if you take the compass of sound principle it will guide you through the tangles of contention.

Real issues are made by the people themselves, and grow out of their necessities.

Artificial issues are like artificial flowers—good for nothing except in the gaslight.

As to Tariff Reform.

As to the tariff, reform it for the purpose of making it in the interest of the people instead of the interest of monopoly, and the interest of domestic development instead of foreign development, as it now is in many cases. When the farmers, the people, the laborers and the builders' tools can be bought in South America and South Africa at cheaper rates than here at the very doors of the American factory in which they are made, it is folly to claim that our farmers, carpenters, laborers and builders, and our people generally, are "protected" thereby. They are simply misled. It is an insult to the intellect of men to claim that our myriads of consumers are "protected" by charging them more for American-made goods than for goods made for the same American-made articles in South America or South Africa—after paying freight to get them there. Only what you would, in the vernacular, call a "sucker" could be misled by such a sophistical argument.

Discriminatory and moderate tariff to the tariff. Correct its errors, lop off its excesses, eliminate its obvious and un-American discrimination. Respect our healthy and honest industries, having tender care for the wages of our workmen, and avoiding the wrecking results of radicalism.

It is a fact of more than a century's history that the United States has never had a tariff measure adopted without some protection in it; and that no man has ever elected President who did not in some particular favor an item or schedule of protection. Look these facts in the face, and do not expect to run amuck against everything that is not in harmony with doctrinaire ideals. Conditions are greater than theories. Reform can be made in a day, and vice-mastership must deal with the whole subject of tariff, transportation and trust sedately and prudently.

The conserving spirit should never be the way before the hot and destructive spirit which wants everything "now," and refuses to follow Nature in her patient process. Napoleon was great, but he fell from impatience. "How poor are they who have not patience!"

What would ever heal but by degrees?

As to transportation, it is conducted, for the most part, and especially between the States, under public franchises. Regulate it as a part of interstate commerce, with the purpose of protecting the weak and the strong, and see to it that fair, just and reasonable rates and rules prevail.

As to the trusts, the purpose should be to insist that they obey the law, and to protect the people from the restraints on the freedom and fairness

of trade which they entail. The common law against them and the statute law should be alike strict.

Centralization should be counteracted by the fair, just and natural construction of both State and Federal powers; and none of them should be twisted and perverted to embrace things not in their purview as the Constitution stands.

**Federal Ownership.**  
Ownership by the Federal government should be confined to those things which are necessary for self-defense. The United States owns and operates cannon and gun factories, and shipyards, because they are necessary for self-defense. They are now building whatever is necessary for the war without being attacked within by hostile armies and fleets.

"Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

Should we undertake to buy and operate the railroad system of the United States, we would instantly convert the government itself into a prodigious railroad trust. It would have over a million employees—all to be appointed in some way at Washington, and there would be the most tremendous organ of centralization and corruption that the world has ever known.

Jefferson thought that the best government is that which governs least; while such a railroad government would be one that governs most.

Whenever the Federal government or the State governments have gone into partnership with the railroads, they have come out at the little end of the horn. Look at the history of the Pacific roads, and look here in Virginia at our own experience. Here we are still bearing the burden of our railroad experiments, and they have encouraged us to the idea of jumping from the frying-pan into the fire.

The extreme question of State rights that came to the issue of battle has been long since settled; but as long as the United States is a federation of States, questions of Federal and State jurisdiction will continue to arise, and will pass to the peaceful jurisdiction of the courts. Democracy has its fixed principle on the subject, and no one has better stated it than did Jefferson in his first inaugural address, when he stood for:

"The support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies."

"The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad."

This is hasty and offhand, and I speak with the more freedom because I am not a candidate for President, and the presidential ticket, and have no expectation of becoming one. My desire is simply to warn our Democratic friends, especially those whom I in part represent, against departing from the landmarks of Democracy. They have preserved the party for over a century, and it is by them alone that it can renew its youth.

**WEEK IN CITY HALL.**

**Board of Aldermen Will Hold Meeting on Tuesday Night.**

The regular June meeting of the Board of Aldermen will be held Tuesday night, having been postponed in order to await the business communications from the Common Council, which also had a deferred session.

A large volume of business will come up for action, but as the Board works more rapidly than does the larger branch, it is expected that one session will be sufficient to dispose of the business.

The ordinance providing for an issue of bonds to the amount of \$550,000 for the rehabilitation of the City Gas Works, and authorizing the award of the contract for that work to the Stacy Manufacturing Company, will come up for action by the Common Council, before which this measure is pending.

The burglar alarm ordinance will come up for concurrence, as will the ordinance directing the Street Committee to award the contract for surveying and platting the annexed territory.

T. Crawford, Redd & Bro., at their bid of \$10,000. A spirited discussion is likely on this matter, but it is not anticipated that concurrence will fail. The other ordinances relative to improvement of the annexed territory will be passed and will then go to the Mayor for his signature. As soon as these are approved the work of improvement will be actively begun, and suburbanites will soon enjoy urban privileges and comforts.

The Committee on Streets is scheduled to meet this afternoon, and the criticism of the City Engineer's Department may come in for some attention then. It is not likely, however, that the committee will go into this matter at this meeting or, in fact, until the Board of Aldermen shall have concurred in the Common Council's action relative to the surveying contract.

No other committee meetings of importance are scheduled for the week, which promises to be rather a quiet one in municipal circles.

**Power to Enforce Treaties.**

The country once more is reminded of the necessity of legislation imperatively needed to make the United States a competent treaty-making power by the recent treaty made with foreigners in San Francisco.

Ware the arm of Uncle Sam made long enough to reach at once these hoodlum violators of our national obligations, the power for international mischief would be snuffed out at once.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

## ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST SERVICE

Episcopalians Throughout Country  
Observe Occasion With  
Many Historical Addresses.

NOTABLE DAY AT ST. JOHN'S

Exercises Conformed as Nearly  
as Possible to Service of Early  
Colonial Days.

Throughout the United States yesterday the third Sunday after Trinity was observed as a historical occasion in the Episcopal Church. The celebration of the tercentenary of Jamestown has turned the attention of the country to its earliest days, and in no denomination is the founding of the first English colony of more interest than to the Episcopalians. By resolution of the various State gatherings, the day was set apart for special observance. The Diocese of Virginia, whose council met at Warrenton last month, approved the proposition and requested all the rectors to make the necessary arrangements. In nearly all the Episcopal churches of Richmond historical addresses were delivered, the clerics of Richmond being composed of men who are well prepared for such an undertaking.

**At Old St. John's.**

With the possible exception of Bruton Parish, in Williamsburg, it is probable that nowhere were the exercises more appropriate than at old St. John's Church, Richmond. Rev. Robert A. Goodwin, the rector of St. John's, is a master of Colonial and Virginia history, and from his pulpit the setting for an address on the history of episcopacy was unexcelled.

By direction of the vestry, the service was made to conform as nearly as possible to the Episcopal service of early colonial days. Especially was this noticeable when, after the sermon, the communion was administered, and following the custom of the early times, was offered to the men only, the women and young people taking no part in the sacrament. The occasion was a most impressive one, as an unusually large number of men were present.

In the course of his address Mr. Goodwin made several references to historical characters who had been prominent in the early Episcopal Church, and in a number of cases, the rector was able to point to this or that pew, and say that the person mentioned worshipped from that seat for years.

**The Early Days.**

Mr. Goodwin took as his text: Psalm, cxv. 1: "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name give glory." In his opening sentences he sketched the conditions and events in England leading up to the founding of the Virginia colony, especially as bearing on the environment and heredity of the body of colonists. Continuing, he said in part:

"You cannot know the life, the true moving force, of any man or of any people if you ignore the religion of that man or of that people. The history of none of the modern nations of Europe can be understood unless we study the period of the Reformation. It was then that the peoples were awakened. The Englishman from the Middle Ages to the new world marks a movement which included a great change in attitude of mind and ideals of life, as well as in philosophy, art, political and religious thought. At this time God gave men the wisdom to invent the printing press, the mariner's compass and gunpowder. If the Middle Ages shut in the East by the West by the discovery of America, England became the leading Protestant nation in Europe. The conditions relating to the upbuilding of the Church of England were described, with the appeal to arms in the attack of the Armada, which was described as a battle royal between Spain and England for the supremacy of Episcopacy or Catholicism in the colonies."

**Never Proved Equal.**

"The Anglo-Saxon race, in all the rounded beauty of mind and heart and soul, has, I think, never produced his equal. He was a loyal Virginian and a devoted and faithful churchman. 'My brethren, we have a great heritage. The Lord of hosts has been with us. Truly, we believe the principles brought forth, developed and sustained and disseminated by Virginia will finally bless all the peoples of the world.'"

"Three hundred years! And God has been with us. It was the third Sunday after Trinity, 1607, when they first gathered around the Lord's table. 'It was a congregation of men. They were in a wilderness. Savages were near. Malaria filled the air. It is the Lord's Day. All work is suspended. About their dwelling, not a house as yet for shelter or defense. Robert, their pastor, read the same service we have had to-day. To-day is the third Sunday after Trinity, 1607. Three hundred years ago, the colony is behind us. We sit in a church built nearer the beginning than the end of the three hundred years.'"

"It was a congregation of men, the good of the Colonial period, and very closely connected with the wonderful history which developed in 1776. We live in a time of great change. We are surrounded by the comforts and blessings of life. Before us is a great future. Will you come to His Father's house? He has built up your little church at Jamestown, will you be faithful to your part? To the great historical church of which she is a part?"

**PREACHER AND  
GIRL RUN AWAY**

Lutheran Minister Flees With  
Daughter of Nebraska  
Farmer.

OMAHA, NEB., June 16.—The Rev. Henry Luebke, pastor of the Lutheran Church at Surprise, and one of the most widely known ministers of that denomination in Nebraska, has eloped with Miss Ella Heins, the pretty daughter of John Heins, a farmer living near Osceola.

The minister has been conducting a parolial school in connection with his church at Surprise, and has been visiting in the city of Omaha. Heins and his daughter were on board at his home. Luebke and Miss Heins disappeared from Surprise several days ago, and have been seen in a hotel at Omaha, where Luebke went to a hotel and wrote a letter to his relatives at Norfolk, telling them of his elopement with his pretty pupil.

The father of the girl was in Osceola yesterday in pursuit of the elopers. He declared that he will do everything within his power to apprehend Luebke and have him brought back to Nebraska and compelled to answer in court for eloping with his daughter, who is his niece.

**APPEALS TO PRESIDENT.**

Chicago Board of Trade Fears Strike of  
Telegraphers Will Tie Up Business.

CHICAGO, June 16.—As a result of the threatened strike of the operators of the two telegraph companies, President Sager of the Chicago Board of Trade, telegraphed to President Roosevelt yesterday, requesting him to use his office to prevent a strike. Other parts of the country have also joined in the appeal to the President.

The message to the Chief Executive from Chicago reads:

"The board of trade of the city of Chicago respectfully requests that the President of the United States take such steps as in his judgment may seem advisable to avert the impending interference with the telegraph business by reason of the proposed strike of the telegraphers. It is the judgment of this board that such a strike would result in serious and widespread injury to the business and commerce of the country. The telegraph is a vital part of the nation's life, and its interruption would be a disaster to the country. We respectfully request that you take such steps as in your wisdom may seem advisable to prevent such a strike."

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content and hostile Indians, nor of the especial providences which time and again saved the colony. How it grew slowly but surely. How from the first it protested against usurpation, and contended for liberty. How the first legislative assembly that ever enacted laws in America met in the Episcopal Church at Jamestown. How this was the first parliamentary body of the world, composed of members from designated boroughs and elected by universal suffrage."

"In that church at Jamestown was first exercised the great principle that government should be by the expression of the will of the masses of the people. And all those who composed this body were Church of England men. As early as 1624 the House of Burgesses declared that no taxes should be levied within the colony, and no money appropriated except by its authority. For this principle they contended against King and Governor. Bacon's Rebellion in 1676, and the rebellion of all the colonies in 1776, had this principle of self-government, which underlies this declaration, and it was the cause of the glorious (so-called) rebellion in 1861."

**Virginia's Great Men.**

"You know Virginia remained true in her allegiance to Charles II., when he was an exile from his throne, whence her name of the 'Old Dominion.' You know she armed to resist Cromwell, the most masterful and resolute character of the country, and when his ships arrived they made a solemn treaty, conceding to the people of Virginia freedom of trade equal to that of the people of England."

"You know Virginia was the first to condemn and prohibit the infamous slave trade. Time forbids even the mention of all who have made this country great, and have marked the way of liberty and progress for other peoples. I think none will dispute the assertion recently made by the Governor of Virginia that no nation was ever adorned at one time with so many illustrious men as Virginia about the time of the Revolutionary War. He says neither George nor Monroe ever possessed at one time so much genius and eminence. It would seem almost impossible that a population so small could furnish so many distinguished men."

Dr. Goodwin called the roll of some of the more illustrious, mentioning the names of Washington, Madison, Mason, Richard Henry Lee, Monroe, John Marshall, Edmund Pendleton, who, exclaimed the rector, pointing to the front pew, "sat yonder while Henry spoke, and was not only president of that historic convention, but president of the Committee of Safety." George Wythe, the George Rogers Clark, William Campbell, "Light Horse" Harry Lee, Thomas Nelson, Edmund Randolph, described as "warden of our own church, learned, eloquent and able, Governor, Attorney-General and Secretary of State of the United States in Washington's Cabinet."

"This roll," contended the speaker, "who faithfully represented the people in the councils of the State and United States, were, so far as I know, without an exception, born, bred and trained in the Protestant Episcopal Church, as was, and as it came from the Church of England. It will be good to be corrected if there are any exceptions."

"You can recall for yourselves the many great and good men who have blessed the country—and some of them, since the war, for example—since the time of the Revolution, were giants in those days. And our mother State has continued to bring forth great men. Let me mention just one more—the gentle, the brave, the wise, the pure, the superb military genius, the knightly Christian—Robert E. Lee."

**Never Proved Equal.**

"The Anglo-Saxon race, in all the rounded beauty of mind and heart and soul, has, I think, never produced his equal. He was a loyal Virginian and a devoted and faithful churchman. 'My brethren, we have a great heritage. The Lord of hosts has been with us. Truly, we believe the principles brought forth, developed and sustained and disseminated by Virginia will finally bless all the peoples of the world.'"

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## Forecast for the Week.

Delegates to the Public Lands Convention will assemble in Denver this week. Four announced candidates are in the field for permanent chairman. They are Senator Thomas Carter, of Montana; Lieutenant-Governor Harper, of Colorado; Dr. J. N. Wilson, of Wyoming; and Frank C. Goudy, of Colorado. One of the features of the gathering will be the big Chamber of Commerce banquet which has been arranged for Wednesday evening. Secretary Garfield, of the Department of the Interior, will speak on "The West—Its Obligation," and Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, on "The West—Its Right," and Senator Carter, on "The West—Its Possibilities."

Advocates of municipal playgrounds for children will meet at Chicago Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week to attend the annual meeting of the Playgrounds Association of America.

Four hundred and forty-six entries have been announced for the grand American Handicap at Chicago, beginning Tuesday.

other Central American republics will combine with Honduras against her.

**Will Not Hurt Bok.**

Editor Bok's new title of LL. D. is being interpreted in a humorous way, for a riot of ways, from learned, ladylike, and deprecating to laughable, lilylike, and deprecating, will be probably given for the title. A few men have triumphed over more banter than Bok.—Boston Herald.

**OBITUARY.**

**Eliza Bethel.**

Mr. Eliza Bethel, an old and well-known citizen, died at 11:57 P. M. Sunday, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. L. Gullett, No. 908 East Broad Street, in the sixty-sixth year of her age. She is survived by her son, Mr. A. W. Bethel, and his daughter, Mrs. C. L. Gullett, both of this city.

The funeral services will take place at 3 P. M. to-day from the Hoge Memorial Presbyterian Church, Petersburg.

**Mrs. John Rahilly.**

Mrs. John Rahilly died at her residence, No. 2312 East Leigh Street, yesterday. She is survived by four children—Miss Katie V. Rahilly and Mr. J. F. Rahilly, Mrs. D. J. Kelleher and Mrs. H. L. Rhodes.

The funeral will take place from St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Petersburg, this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

**Mrs. J. O. Jones.**

Mrs. J. O. Jones, of Meherria, Va., who had been ill in the Virginia Hospital for four or five days, died there yesterday morning. Mr. Jones visited his wife on Saturday.

The remains will be sent to Meherria for burial.

**The body of Mr. George Lee, who died in Philadelphia on Saturday morning, will reach Elba Station to-morrow morning at 7:50 o'clock. The service will be held in the grave in Hollywood.**

**German H. Hunt.**

BALTIMORE, June 16.—German H. Hunt, one of the most prominent citizens of Baltimore, died to-day at Chalmers Hotel, near this city. He was seventy-eight years old. He was long prominently identified with various financial interests of this city.

**DEATH.**

**BETHEL.**—Died, Saturday, June 15th, at 11:57 P. M., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. L. Gullett, 908 East Broad Street, ELIZABETH BETHEL, aged sixty-five years.

Funeral services will take place from Hoge Memorial Presbyterian Church THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

**HUCKSTER.**—Entered into rest Saturday, June 15th, at 3:10 P. M., at his father's residence, No. 1314 North Twenty-third Street, LEONARD, only son of James and Mary Ann Huckster, aged three years and nine months. Funeral at 11 A. M. TO-DAY from the residence.

**LEE.**—Died, Saturday, June 15th, at 11:57 P. M., at the residence of his son, R. B. Sowell, 217 South Pine Street, GEORGE LEE, in his seventy-sixth year.

Funeral from Elba Station at 7:50 A. M. TUESDAY. Services at the grave in Hollywood.

**RAHILLY.**—Died, at her residence, No. 2312 East Leigh Street, Richmond, Virginia, ELIZABETH RAHILLY, she leaves four children to mourn their loss—Miss Katie V. and J. F. Rahilly, Miss D. J. Kelleher, and Mrs. H. L. Rhodes. The funeral will take place from St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Petersburg, Va., TO-DAY at 3:30 P. M.

**SOWELL.**—Died, Saturday, June 15th, at the residence of his son, R. B. Sowell, 217 South Pine Street, DIGNAH D. SOWELL, in the seventy-third year of her age.


Funeral from Pine Street Baptist Church MONDAY EVENING at 4 o'clock. Interment in Hollywood.

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We miss thee from thy place,  
A shadow o'er our life is cast:  
We miss the sunshine of thy face,  
We miss thy kind and willing hand,  
Thy fond and earnest care:  
Our home is dark without thee;  
We miss thee everywhere.

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